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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:13:55 ON 13 DEC 2001

=> file biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
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RECORDS LAST ADDED: 12 December 2001 (20011212/ED)

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=> s "greenwood"/au
L1            0 "GREENWOOD"/AU

=> file medline caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.74       0.89

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:14:31 ON 13 DEC 2001

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=> e greenwood/au
E1            1     GREENWOND C T/AU
E2            1     GREENWOO C T D/AU
E3            1 --> GREENWOOD/AU
E4           47     GREENWOOD A/AU
E5            8     GREENWOOD A C/AU
E6           20     GREENWOOD A D/AU
E7           10     GREENWOOD A F/AU
E8           32     GREENWOOD A G/AU
E9            7     GREENWOOD A H/AU
E10           3     GREENWOOD A J/AU
E11           1     GREENWOOD A L/AU
E12          34     GREENWOOD A M/AU

=> e greenwood j/au
E1            3     GREENWOOD IAIN A/AU
E2            4     GREENWOOD IVAN A/AU
E3          188 --> GREENWOOD J/AU
E4           43     GREENWOOD J A/AU
E5           31     GREENWOOD J B/AU
E6           21     GREENWOOD J C/AU
E7           29     GREENWOOD J D/AU
E8            4     GREENWOOD J E/AU
E9            1     GREENWOOD J E G W/AU
E10          14     GREENWOOD J G/AU
E11          27     GREENWOOD J H/AU
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E12 5 GREENWOOD J J/AU

=> s e3
L2 188 "GREENWOOD J"/AU

=> s l2 and rat
L3 71 L2 AND RAT

=> s l3 and sv40
L4 3 L3 AND SV40

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5 2 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l5 1-2 ti abs ibib

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE
TI Subretinal transplantation of genetically modified human cell lines attenuates loss of visual function in dystrophic **rats**.
AB Royal College of Surgeons **rats** are genetically predisposed to undergo significant visual loss caused by a primary dysfunction of retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) cells. By using this model, we have examined the efficacy of subretinal transplantation of two independent human RPE cell lines each exhibiting genetic modifications that confer long-term stability in vitro. The two cell lines, a spontaneously derived cell line (ARPE19) and an extensively characterized genetically engineered human RPE cell line (h1RPE7), which expresses **SV40** large T (tumor) antigen, were evaluated separately. Both lines result in a significant preservation of visual function as assessed by either behavioral or physiological techniques. This attenuation of visual loss correlates with photoreceptor survival and the presence of donor cells in the areas of rescued photoreceptors at 5 months postgrafting (6 months of age). These results demonstrate the potential of genetically modified human RPE cells for ultimate application in therapeutic transplantation strategies for retinal degenerative diseases caused by RPE dysfunction.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001471083 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21396594 PubMed ID: 11504951
TITLE: Subretinal transplantation of genetically modified human cell lines attenuates loss of visual function in dystrophic **rats**.
AUTHOR: Lund R D; Adamson P; Sauve Y; Keegan D J; Girman S V; Wang S; Winton H; Kanuga N; Kwan A S; Beauchene L; Zerbib A; Hetherington L; Couraud P O; Coffey P; **Greenwood J**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Institute of Ophthalmology, University College London, United Kingdom.
SOURCE: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (2001 Aug 14) 98 (17) 9942-7. Journal code: PV3; 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200109
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010823
Last Updated on STN: 20010924
Entered Medline: 20010920

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
TI **SV40** large T immortalised cell lines of the **rat** blood-brain and blood-retinal barriers retain their phenotypic and immunological characteristics.

AB In the central nervous system the blood-brain and blood-retinal barriers (BBB and BRB respectively) are instrumental in maintaining homeostasis of the neural parenchyma and controlling leucocyte traffic. These cellular barriers are formed primarily by the vascular endothelium of the brain and retina although in the latter the pigmented epithelial cells also form part of the barrier. From primary cultures of **rat** brain endothelium, retinal endothelium and retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) we have generated temperature sensitive **SV40** large T immortalised cell lines. Clones of brain (GP8.3) and retinal (JG2.1) endothelia and RPE (LD7.4) have been derived from parent lines that express the large T antigen at the permissive temperature. The endothelial cell (EC) lines expressed P-glycoprotein, GLUT-1, the transferrin receptor, von Willebrand factor and the RECA-1 antigen and exhibited high affinity uptake of acetylated LDL and stained positive with the lectin Griffonia simplicifolia. The RPE cell line was positive for cytokeratins and for the **rat** RPE antigen RET-PE2. All the cell lines expressed major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class 1 and intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)-1 constitutively and could be induced to express MHC class II and vascular cell adhesion molecule (VCAM)-1 following cytokine activation. The EC also expressed platelet endothelial cell adhesion molecule (PECAM)-1. Monolayers of these cells could support the migration of antigen-specific T cell lines. The generation of immortalised cell lines derived from the **rat** BBB and BRB should prove to be useful tools for the study of these specialised cellular barriers.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97136726 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97136726 PubMed ID: 8982103
TITLE: **SV40** large T immortalised cell lines of the **rat** blood-brain and blood-retinal barriers retain their phenotypic and immunological characteristics.
AUTHOR: **Greenwood J**; Pryce G; Devine L; Male D K; dos Santos W L; Calder V L; Adamson P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Ophthalmology, University College London, UK.. j.greenwood@ucl.ac.uk
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF NEUROIMMUNOLOGY, (1996 Dec) 71 (1-2) 51-63. Journal code: HSO; 8109498. ISSN: 0165-5728.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199701
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970219
Last Updated on STN: 19970219
Entered Medline: 19970122